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McGill Daily

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VOL. XLVIII — NO. 38

Montreal, Monday, November 17, 1958

Price 2 cents

Members of MCWA Panel Discussion



THE FIVE MEMBERS of the panel from left to right Mr. Raymond Danielle, Major-General W. H. Macklin, Mr. James Mallory, Professor Mason Wade (Chairman), Mr. Gilbert Jackson. The discussion was held on the topic of "The Position of French-Canada in North America".

Campaign Begins

Charity Drive Underway Objective Of \$5,000

The combined Charities Drive starts today. The campaign will continue until the 22nd. with the goal set at \$6000.

The receipts will be divided between the World University Service, Springhill and various other charities. W.U.S. will receive 50% to be used towards underprivileged students throughout the world. The Springfield relief fund will receive 10% and all money above the objective. The last 40% will be divided among various worthy charities in Montreal.

DIGNIFIED CAMPAIGN

In view of the seriousness of the drive this year's campaign will be of a more dignified nature than past years. It is hoped that the students will respond as responsible citizens.

Canvassers will approach each member of every faculty for donations. It is hoped that all students will contribute. There will be a trophy awarded to the faculty which donates the most money on a per capita basis. If, by chance, a student is not approached he may hand his contribution to the Combined Charities office in the Union.

In connection with the campaign, a broomball game between the "Phisios" and the Phys. Eds. will be held on Wednesday at 1 p.m. on the Lower Campus. Dr. Roscoe will throw the first ball.

With each donation a number will be given to the student and at the close of the campaign, prizes, including a trip to New York by T.C.A. and a paid weekend at the Mont Gabriel Ski Club in February.

The Committee is headed by Peter Cundill, with assistants,

Sally Boyd, Marty Blatt, Anne LaFleur, Audrey Hamilton, Elaine Nadler, Jim Goageon, Russ Williams, Ward Young, seventy group captains and seven hundred canvassers.

Last year's objective was \$10,000. However only \$4,000 was collected. It is hoped this year's goal will be surpassed.

Panel Examines Sex Love And Marriage

"Birth control comes in the same category as wearing clothes—it is unnatural". This was stated by Dr. Morgan, a Montreal Obstetrician, while speaking at the meeting of the Canterbury Club. The subject under discussion was "Love, Sex and Marriage" in connection with the Lambeth conference. Dr. Morgan also said that there were many contradictory viewpoints on the subjects, but there are no bad results from the use of birth control. Neither does it cheapen marriage relationship. Without it a woman could have a child every 18 months, but this would cause grave harm to her physical condition. Among doctors, pregnancy is treated as a 9 months disease culminating in an operation.

"A promise is a promise." And a promise cannot be broken, therefore divorce is wrong. But

separation when it may prevent bodily harm or unhappy childhood is possible, says Reverend K.B. Keefe, Rector of St. Matthias Church, Westmount. There are two aspects to marriage—the first is the bringing together of two personalities — the second the creation of children. A man shall leave his Father and his Mother and shall cleave to another and they shall be one — especially his Mother he added.

BIRTH CONTROL

The last member of the panel, Prof. R.E. Pounder, of the Physics Department, spoke on the world population and birth control. The world population doubles itself in 7 years at the rate of 1% a year, as the mortality figures drop and fertility increases. Despite the large increase, industrialization decreases and the world's resources are diminishing. We could, he suggested, increase the marriage age to 30, but the healthiest children are born from young parents. "In fact it is an insurmountable problem and we must congratulate ourselves on living in the Golden Age."

The meeting ended with a few questions from the floor. The chairman was the Reverend Reg. Hollis.

All Star Team

Two intercollegiate All-Star football teams were chosen this week, by the Canadian University Press, and Canadian Press respectively. For a full list of these teams, and the positions they were chosen to represent please see page 7.

Coffin Stresses Closer Relations US Representative Gives Closing MCWA Address

by Leslie H. Halpert

The problems of Canadian-U.S. relations must not be studied in terms of the two countries alone, according to an American Congressman.

U.S. Representative Frank M. Coffin emphasized this point in his closing address to the McGill Conference on World Affairs on Friday evening.

"It would be quite easy for the United States and Canada to sit down and work out bilateral stockpiling, marketing, and surplus disposal... And yet, what would happen to Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Australia?" he asked.

SOVIET SABOTAGE

Mr. Coffin pointed out that much of the friction between the United States and Canada is founded on commodities, and "this is precisely where the free world is vulnerable to market sabotage by the Soviet Union. Generally speaking, the newer a nation is in the process of its development, the more dependent it is on a single commodity market."

"When the market plunges, the economic conditions in that nation spawn unrest, dissatisfaction, and instability, if not subversion or even outright revolt. When such conditions prevail, all of the tedious work done by education and constructive foreign aid can be undone overnight."

Mr. Coffin declared that Canada and the United States occupy a key position in organizing to meet this threat. He suggested that both countries "attempt to solve not only their problems but those of many other friendly nations by promoting industry, by industry talks within the framework of NATO, the Colombo countries, the British Commonwealth."

THREE PERSPECTIVES

The Democratic Representative from Maine felt that difficulties between the two countries must be studied in the light of three perspectives: geography, time past, and time in the future.

The perspective of world geography can help us see both the importance of improving our relations and the danger of focusing on our own immediate problems to the exclusion of all other nations.

He felt that especially since 1952, Canadians have resented "being bossed by foreigners, particularly if they came from the United States; yet they knew they needed the Yankee's money to dig, pipe, cut, press, mold and carry. They wanted to read, see, and listen to things Canadian; yet they couldn't rival the mass media monarchs of the United States."

"They wanted to make, shape, package and sell; yet they knew they didn't have the mass market to buy... their great ally... didn't seem to care." Thus the



FRANK M. COFFIN

Canadian people "came to a slow burn" which was shown in the last two national election campaigns.

FORGET GRIEVANCES

Mr. Coffin felt that we have reached the point where we must try to forget about our grievances and emphasize examples of improving relations.

"The danger of jousting with the dragon long after the struggle is over is that... citizens may become resigned, cynical, despairing. When happens, the vitality of our association as nations will have seen sapped."

This Morning's Headlines News of National and World Significance

GENEVA, Nov. 16. — A breakdown of East-West negotiations on suspension of nuclear tests became a possibility, as both sides rejected proposals put forward by each other.

BERLIN, Nov. 16 — The Mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, said he does not believe the communists will blockade the city.

LONDON, Nov. 16. — Britain was reported likely to quit talks on the European Free Trade Area over differences with France. The talks involve 17 European nations.

ARNOLD

our
campus
pogo

WUS To Receive Half Our Money

This year, 50% of the money collected by the Combined Charities Campaign will go to World University Service.

WUS is a 37 year old student and professor organization, established to develop inter-university contacts, co-operation, and understanding, and to aid needy students, faculty, and universities.

HELP THE NEEDY

One of WUS' main jobs is to help needy and refugee students, particularly in Southeast Asia. A recent survey revealed that some 80% of the students in Southeast Asia are in poor health due to malnutrition and lack of food. WUS is engaged in setting up health centres, TB sanatoria, and canteens in this part of the world as well as others such as the Middle East.

In India, 5% of 700,000 students live in residences and even these are cramped and overcrowded. WUS helps ease this situation by building youth hostels.

A textbook costing \$10 in Canada may cost as much as \$40 in Indonesia. A mimeographing machine contributed by WUS enabled Indonesia students to set up a Text-Book Co-op which

mimeographed 4,000 sets of lecture notes in 3 languages for 5 universities.

WUS aids refugee students with grants and bursaries. In Hongkong, about 80% of the students are refugees. In the Hungarian crisis, more than 6,000 Hungarian students were provided with scholarships and resettlement opportunities.

To meet the need for personal contact and encounter between students and professors throughout the world, WUS in Canada arranges for distinguished overseas scholars and students to visit Canadian universities. Also, every year 40 Canadian students and faculty representing every university in Canada are selected to participate in an International Seminar.

EDUCATED LEADERSHIP

WUS believes that educated leadership is the most powerful weapon in the fight against poverty, disease, ignorance, and despair among the vast populations of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. WUS' policy is to help these people help themselves, and one source of its finance is from campus campaigns and activities such as the Combined Charities Campaign.

The Players' Club To Produce Eliot.

For their major production the Players' Club will be producing T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" under the direction of Norma Springford. John McCleod has been cast as the Archbishop McLeod, who is in his fourth year in Commerce has had previous stage experience in England and was in the original cast of My Fur Lady and also on the summer tour. On being told that he had been cast in this role he said: "It's a wonderful opportunity to play an extraordinarily interesting character".

Murder in the Cathedral was originally produced in Canterbury in 1935 and received great praise from the critics. It was Eliot's first play. That it is being produced in Divinity Chapel will greatly ease production difficulties and give it the necessary atmosphere which it would lack on the proscenium or arena stage. The audience can feel themselves an essential part of the play, identifying themselves as the townsfolk of Canterbury. In a normal theatre they are merely the audience looking in on a drama in which they have no part.

It is also an ideal opportunity for those reading it as part of their curriculum. "Murder" is not an easy play to interpret and to see it will make it easier to understand. Certainly it is one of Eliot's finest works.

ANNUAL PHOTOS

Graduation students in Commerce, Dentistry and Medicine may have their photos taken for the Annual at Coronet Studios, 758 Sherbrooke West, from 10-12 and 1-5 pm. Those listed from U-Z on 17 and 18.

Law, Graduate Nurses and Graduate Studies from A-G on 19th, H-N on 20th, O-S on 21st, and S-Z on 22nd.

The charge is \$4.50 plus tax. Photos from other studios will not be accepted for use in the Annual.

Staff Get More

Wells College announced this week an increase in the faculty salary range and in scholarship aid to faculty children.

The maximum for a full professor has been raised to \$12,000. At present the highest salary paid is \$9,000.

Scholarship aid to faculty children will be raised from \$500 to \$750. This plan, initiated in 1949, provides for an annual cash grant to children of the Wells faculty who are attending an accredited four-year college.

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Message From The Principal

Those who work in the Combined Charities Campaign organization are trying to carry out the job that we have escaped by delegating them to do it. Sometimes we forget that simple fact and wonder why the welfare agencies want so much money for their work. It is not their work: it is your work and mine.

St. Paul, 1900 years ago, defined the basic concepts of a Christian Society: "Now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity". It is that charity for which the Combined Charities Campaign appeals to you. Charity is personal, not bureaucratic. It involves a personal sacrifice for somebody else; it means that we have understood the need of another person and in the spirit of true friendship have gone out of our way to meet it. That is an experience to enrich the mind and develop character.

In his penetrating address at Queen's University a few years ago, Dr. John McMurray pointed out that "no man can compass his own freedom for himself. He must accept it as a free gift from others and if they do not give it to him he cannot have it. To believe in freedom is to believe in setting other people free." That freedom to help others is one of the fundamental liberties of mankind. It is much more fundamental than freedom of speech and much older, and it is more vital than freedom from want. It is not enough to suggest that we should support welfare organizations because misery and discontent might breed communism in Canada. To my way of thinking, that is the weaker side of the argument. We must help others because that is the most effective way to strengthen our own characters and to attain a richer freedom in Canada. It is the proud prize of his liberties by each individual that makes a true democracy, and of these liberties the freedom to help others is basic.

F. Cyril James

COMING EVENTS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17

CAMERA CLUB: Mike Solomon of N.D.G. Photo will address the Movie Group at 8 pm. in the Union Workshop.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: There will be a meeting of Presidents to discuss National Clubs Night program in detail at 1 pm. in the Union Ballroom.

HILLEL: "Contemporary Jewish Issues". Topic: "Is the Bible Infalible?" Rabbi Wilfred Shuchat, of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue will be the guest speaker at 1 pm. in the Hillel House.

JAZZ SOCIETY: There will be a record session featuring the Modern Jazz Quartet and Miles Davis plus 19 at 1 pm. in the Union Workshop. Everyone welcome.

NEWMAN CLUB: There will be a lecture by Mrs. Wynn Francis on "Catholicism and the Modern College Student" at 8 pm. in the Newman House. Mrs. Francis is professor of English Literature at Sir George Williams College.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: Professor W. C. Smith of the Islamic Institute of McGill will lead the study group on the topic: "The Relationship Between Christianity and the Other Great Religions", from 8-9 pm. at the SCM House.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA: There will be a demonstration of glass blowing by an expert from the Fisher Scientific Co. at 1 pm. in the Chemistry Building, Room 104.

HILLEL: A panel of freshmen and a surprise guest will feature the Freshman Class Program at 1 pm. at the Hillel House.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Auditions will be held for dancers 1-4 pm. and for actors 8-11 pm. in the Union.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY: There will be a swapping session at 7:30 pm. in the Union Lounge. All interested are invited to attend.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: Three study groups tonight: 1-2 pm. "Love, Sex, and Marriage", led by Mrs. Dorothy Freeman, Associate Professor in the School of Social Work; 5-6 pm. "Ethics, Then Why Religion?", led by Dr. Boorman of the Faculty of Divinity; 8-9 pm. "Western Democratic Society", led by Dr. K. J. Charles of the Department of Economics. At the SCM House.

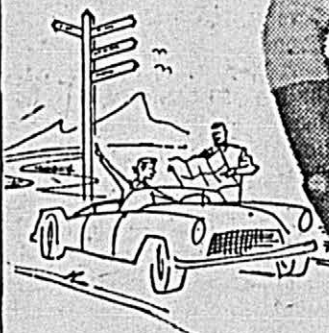
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by Glenayr



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Chancellor Speaks At MCWA Banquet



R.E. Powell, Chancellor of McGill, introduces Frank Coffin, who spoke on Canada-US relations

"Canada To Be Bilingual Within Next 20 Years"

French Canada Discussed By MCWA Panel

by Leslie S. Halpert

Canada will be bilingual in every respect in 20 years, according to a Montreal publisher.

Speaking on the topic, "The Position of French Canada in North America", Pierre Tisseyre said he hoped that by 1978 "Canadian" will mean "some sort of cultural superman."

Also on the panel were author Robert Choquette and Professor Hugh MacLennan of McGill. Mason Wade, director of Canadian Studies at the University of Rochester, was moderator.

Mr. Tisseyre, president of the French Publishers' Association of Canada, said tremendous progress has been made in bridging the gap between "so-called English-Canadians and French-Canadians" — terms Professor MacLennan suggested should be dropped.

"We should all be Canadians and Canadiens", he said.

Professor MacLennan emphasized the difficulty in having a completely bilingual Canada because of the "difficulty in getting the practice and incentive to speak French in other parts of the country."

GOOD FRENCH

French must be spoken well if it is to be spoken at all. This would require a vast improvement in the teaching of French in schools and commencement at a much earlier age, he added.

French Canada does not realize it has won the 350-year war with English Canada and that the enemy no longer exists, Mr. Tisseyre declared. Mr. Choquette said that in the United States there are many ethnic groups, and thus it is easier for them to merge than the two distinct groups in this country.

The reason for getting acceptance of each other so slowly is that "the two main elements are very definite and always the same."

The panel was concerned generally with the role French Canada plays in the life of North America, the effect that her culture, in a broad sense, has had on that of English Canadians and Americans, and what its future role is likely to be. The panel was confined to the literary field.

The panel agreed that French culture is a strong buffer between American and Canadian culture, and that its influence prevents Canadian culture from being sub-

ELECTIONS

Nominations for S. E. C. Representatives from all Schools and Faculties except the nominations for the S. E. C. Representative for the School of Physical Education, the School of Physiotherapy and the School of Graduate Nurses, closed at 4:00 p.m., Friday, Nov. 14. The latter nomination was extended till 4:00 p.m. today because no nomination was received.

The following Representatives were acclaimed:

Architecture: Dick Tobin

Dentistry: Mark Hatt

Divinity & Music: Mark Conliffe

Law: W. C. McCallum

Medicine: Daniel Cowan

The following were nominated to represent their Faculties in the S. E. C.:

Arts & Science: Theodore Shift

Peter White

S. Zelnicker

Commerce: Duncan Robertson

Irwin Steinberg

Engineering: Ted Higgins

John Roland

Mel Sher

Druce Sinson

Gullio Venezian

Elections will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1958.

WOMEN'S UNION

CANDIDATES FOR . . .

Vice-President

Janet Hyndman — B.A.3

Jean McMichael — B.Sc.

Barbara Rayside — B.A.3

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

AT LARGE — (2)

Gall Eakin — B.A.2

Frances Galland — B.A.3

Tony Newman —

Linda Randal —

Judith Robb — B.A.2

Barry Tingley —

Eleanor Webster —

W.A.A. REPRESENTATIVE — 1

Nancy Grant —

Susan Perren —

Elizabeth Wallace —

2 ACCLAMATIONS

1—Resident member at large

Martha Plaxton —

1—Member at large

Peggy McLean — B.Sc.

Elections — Wed. Nov. 26.

Further information on candidates in later DAILY.

merged by that of the United States.

Mr. Choquette noted that already there is a rapprochement between the English and French in the higher brackets of society and that the mutual needs of the English and French in Canada are being increasingly recognized.

MCWA Debates Berlin Defence On Final Day

by Wendy Cahill

"Should the Allies leave West Berlin?" This question was debated at the closing session of the McGill Conference on World Affairs on Saturday morning.

Members of the team debated the topic, "Resolved that the defense of West Berlin lies outside the area of vital interest of both Canada and the United States."

Proposals by the affirmative included the idea that West Berlin was untenable to the Allies, militarily, diplomatically and economically. Leaving West Berlin, they felt, would be a great diplomatic gesture and the first step towards easy negotiation with the Soviet Union. They asked why we wished to keep something that was already lost.

The negative pointed out that pulling out of Berlin would be equal to admitting defeat to the Soviets. This would result in a general demoralization of all our allies.

The second topic under discussion was "Resolved that the United States should continue to treat Canada as the little girl next door without realizing the age and beauty of that girl."

Both sides of this debate accused the other of treason, imperialism, and various plots to annex Canada. Both claimed their sole interest was the freedom and well being of Canada. The debate ended when the negative side, feeling their point had been proved, walked off the stage.

These debates followed three days of speeches and round table discussions on Canadian-U.S. Relations. They replaced a scheduled summing-up of the round table discussions.

Don't Forget
the
Daily Literary
Contest

Pasternak "Run of Mill" Author

Russian Diplomat Speaks At McGill

"Pasternak is merely a run-of-the-mill author. R. Krasilnikov, third secretary of the Russian Embassy, concluded thus when asked his opinion of the "Pasternak affair". Krasilnikov was talking to a meeting of the United Nations Club last Friday.

He said that the case was political and not literary and contended that it was not true that Pasternak was granted visa. He could leave Russia and enjoy the bliss of Capitalist society any time he wished. In Russia, Pasternak is not considered an outstanding writer, although he is a fair poet and translator. His works are not popular with the Russian people. Krasilnikov said that he was personally fond of Pasternak's translations of Shakespeare.

"Dr. Zhivago" was rejected on political grounds. Pasternak made "dangerous allegations" against the October Revolution and the revolutionaries. He had attacked something dear to every Russian so his book could not be published.

Pasternak's book was rejected by the Soviet publishers and smuggled out of Russia. It was published in Italy with his consent, then Pasternak asked that it be taken out of circulation, not wanting his work read as it was contrary to Soviet ideology. Krasilnikov contends that the publishing was part of a Western propaganda campaign directed against Russian people and the revolution. He felt that it was illogical for Pasternak to receive the Nobel prize when so many great Russian writers did not.

Questioned further, Krasilnikov said that Pasternak has rejected the prize of his own free will and was not influenced in any way. However, he added there were many who had demanded his expulsion. These "many" refers to "experts" who had judged it right to prevent the spread of "such political nonsense and abuse on a par with murder and sexual propaganda." In his opinion — and he had read the book — the "experts" were quite justified in their action.

Krasilnikov denied that in Russia the Soviet government is the sole arbiter whether or not a book should be published since

several books, contrary to Soviet ideals had been circulated. He implies that this time Pasternak has gone too far.

He was asked whether he thought "Dr. Zhivago" could be a great book. To this he scoffed "nonsense". Earlier in the evening he was asked about the educational system in Russia. He said that basic education was of eleven years duration. There are 4 years of primary and 7 of secondary education. All secondary schools are state-run and there are no private schools. Education is guaranteed to both sexes regardless of ability. The schools are free from church control.

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Conference Afterthoughts

The McGill Conference on World Affairs took place last week. As conferences go, it was an excellent one. It had a stimulating topic to deal with, and it had a complement of delegates of exceptionally high calibre. It was also, probably, the most publicized conference held here in recent years.

There is one aspect of MCWA which merits consideration here. We are referring to its cost to the Students' Society of McGill. The Conference cost \$4,500 of SEC funds. Now, that is not an exceptionally high sum to run a conference the size of MCWA — if one wants it to be a success, and if one wants to include delegates from coast to coast, in order for it to be truly national. It is, however, a sizeable chunk of the SEC's yearly budget. Strictly speaking, the average student on the McGill campus received very little for his money. There were three functions of the conference open to the student public; these were poorly attended by others than the delegates themselves, and the Conference executive. Round table sessions by the delegates were closed to the student public. The Conference was by necessity of this nature; it was, to quote from the Chairman's closing address: "...for the benefit of the delegates from Canada and the United States..."

Now, as already stated, MCWA was a very fine effort indeed. Conferences such as this one breed a certain segment of the students for public service; they stimulate the thought of potential leaders; and they provide a certain amount of public relations to this place called McGill.

Let us not, however, lose sight of the original framework which was conceived for MCWA. It was to be a conference started and organized by the students of McGill, and for its continuation from year to year funds were to be sought at some place other than the SEC. It was listed as a non-recurring expenditure in the 1957-58 budget of the SEC. Somewhere someone lost sight of this framework, and no money was solicited for the Conference until the beginning of this session. Since most endowments of this nature are usually long range, the effort proved futile.

MCWA was a success. It received a great deal of publicity. The time to find financial support is NOW, while it is still fresh in the minds of the public. It would be unwise indeed to continue supporting it from funds of the Students' Executive Council alone.

Middle East Suggestion

After a brief period of lull, tensions are again mounting in the strife-torn Middle East and a cloud of uncertainty hangs over this vital part that links the east and the west. King Hussain of Jordan complains that his plane scheduled for Europe was intercepted and chased by the Syrian MiGs to kidnap him. The United Arab Republic, on the other hand, denies such charges and maintains it has been fabricated by him. Between the pyramid of charges and counter-charges in the Mideast it is always difficult to determine who is right and who is wrong.

The desert kingdom of Jordan is the brain-child of Sir Winston Churchill. The one-third of 1,500,000 people in Jordan is the Palestinian Arab refugees and the most of her 37,500 square miles territory is desert. Her internal revenue is not over \$30,000,000 and she needs a transference of at least \$80,000,000 a year, most of which goes to maintain a large army to protect the present regime.

The majority of Jordanians are bitterly hostile to the young king Hussain. Hussain cannot count on the loyalty of the army except the Bedouins. He is surrounded by hostile and unfriendly neighbors who want to digest this desert kingdom and is caught in a vicious spiral of mounting tensions that threaten to tear the nation apart. The American economic aid though it helps the government is resented by the opposition.

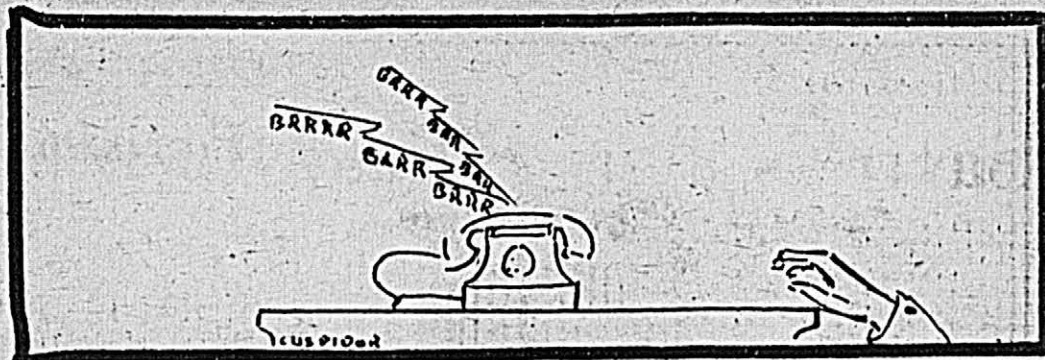
Although both the U.S. and U.K. realize that Jordan is a financial and political liability, yet they, at least publicly, insist on maintaining the status quo to prevent any eruption which may precipitate an international crisis.

A solution may be found if Jordanians themselves are given a chance to determine their own destiny. A general referendum may be held under the auspices of the United Nations to decide whether Jordanians want to retain their monarchy or want to become a republic. The referendum will only determine whether they want to retain the character of a separate State or join, like Syria, any of their Arab neighbours. This proposition may not bring permanent peace and stability in this region of the east-west power politics but it will greatly help to remove one of the obstacles to stability and may minimize the present tensions, intrigues, hatred and venoms in the area.

Sadat Kazi

meanwhile upstairs...

by cuspidor



"it could be he. he's back from Rome you know".

Letters To The Daily

Defends Social Sciences

To the Editor:

I was rather surprised to read the editorial entitled "Sterility of Social Science". The premises of the argument are not only incomplete but often contrary to fact. Even assuming their truth and completeness, the conclusion which is drawn (i.e. social science is sterile) seems to be invalid.

To begin with, it can be shown that social scientists do in fact concern themselves with 'movements of global dimensions'. The French constitution for instance has very significant implications for the Western World. Political Scientists had a very large role in formulating it. Further, because of its importance, studying it is certainly something more than an academic exercise. Economists provide very necessary expert advice to governments, to the U.N. specialized agencies and to such entities as the new European Common Market. One of the applications of anthropology is to show how aspects of an alien culture can be introduced to a given society without causing the breakdown of that society. These are certainly all matters of 'global significance'.

Let us examine the exact nature of social science. Its purpose is to know what is rather than what ought to be. This, detailed empirical studies and generalizations based on these studies are necessary. The social scientist per se, in carrying out these functions, must forget about his ideological values. But this does not mean that he has no such values, or that he does not preach them. But when he does, he is acting as a philosopher and not as a social scientist. To say that the same men do 'not act in both these capacities is absurd — just listen to certain professors of economics spread the virtues of free enterprise. To suppose that the social scientist gives his 'implicit agreement to the status quo' by not expounding an ideological view is even more absurd. However it is better for him to be reserved about his particular ideology, for there is little point in leaving his social analysis open to the criticism of being biased. By aiding the philosopher (in our society this usually takes the form of the politician) to achieve a certain 'social end', I should say that the social scientist is giving his 'implicit agreement' to the ethical values on which that 'social end' is based.

There is no point in talking of value judgments 'based on scientific knowledge'. Social science can only show all the factors which the philosopher must choose between in making his value judgment. But it remains for the philosopher to make the decision between these possible gains and losses. There is no reason to insist that the social scientist should act as a philosopher as well, (although many do.)

On more point: the supply — demand curve? (supply and demand curves would be a more correct name) may be an over-simplification as it is presented in an introductory course in economics. But the principle is valid, and its simplified nature is greatly modified in more advanced courses.

Harle Long

Prestige For Professors

To the Editor:

The present financial crisis faced by so many University students, in particular by those McGill students who because of higher fees couldn't see their way clear to returning to College, has a solution which for want of a better alternative ought to be put into motion immediately. This solution would have a twin-pronged effect: it would benefit the faculties of the University, and it would be of significant aid to the students who have returned to the University and those students whom it would enable to return, by giving them better value for their inflated dollar.

The crisis of higher fees at the University is clearly due to the immoderately high salaries University teachers receive, especially when set alongside the low voltage teaching they produce. This poor teaching is admittedly only partly the reason a good number of students decide not to return to the University; but the high salaries and the resultant strain on the University budget is incontrovertibly the main reason R.V.C. has vacancies and the Engineering faculty fewer students.

The solution, I believe, lies in lowering University teachers' salaries, but in compensation, raising their prestige. I am convinced that the average university professor would be content to purchase his new used car on time payments, his new clothing on a budget plan, and do all his travelling on a Fly-Now-Pay-Later plan if he was rewarded with a greater helping of prestige. That is, concrete prestige, something he could trade on — and in, if necessary. What I have in mind specifically is that university teachers ought to be granted, wholesale, knighthoods, peerages, baronetcies, earldoms, and dukedoms. The result would be that the lowliest Physics lecturer, instead of being growled

at with an insulting "sir" tagged on at the end, would be addressed as, say, Sir. F. M. A. Relativity; whereas a full fledged professor, instead of being a doctor without a shingle in his parlour window, would be, if he was a Professor of English, the Duke of Avon, or the Viscount of Middleton, if he taught sociology.

In order to forestall the more obvious sorts of criticisms, I would like to say right here that this would not be so staggering an innovation as might be thought. Field Marshal Montgomery became the Viscount Montgomery, because he won a battle. How many more battles do the professors in our Universities win that they ought not to deserve such titles of esteem and reverence?

Indeed, if through the halls and corridors of McGill would hustle a whole regiment of Dukes, Barons, and Marquesses, word and knowledge of this uncommon esteem in which teachers at McGill are held would swiftly fly everywhere. Leading scholars would yearn to get into McGill: Universities south of the border would see a whole flock of top notch teaching talent shuttle north in order to pick up their one and only chance at being created a peer. The best teaching brains wouldn't succumb so swiftly to the siren song of higher salaries still, and fewer worries, in industry and the professions.

The result would be a plethora of university teachers without precedent. The University could start calling the tune, and could forthwith cut salaries, drastically. Whereas the newly created Earls and the recently named Dukes wouldn't want to impugn their newly created lineages, since it would be for precisely this prestige that they would come running. Of course the saving in dollars and cents to McGill would be colossal, and this saving could be passed on to students in the shape of drastically lower fees.

Thus the twin effect of this logical, common sense scheme to alleviate a dangerous problem would come into play. Students who had been obliged to fall by the wayside would come hopping glad back to College, while the Knights and Dukes would barometer up the quality of teaching by unlimbering their hidden pedagogical abilities and by firing off salvo after salvo of inspired teaching.

Areté, Law I.

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At Moyses Hall

Sartre's The Flies

THE FLIES by Jean Paul Sartre, produced in Moyses Hall, November 13, 14, 15 by the English Department. Directed by Harry M. Ritchie. Costumes by Althea Douglas. Lighting by Creighton Douglas. Settings by Neil Madden. Sound by Ian Easterbrooke. With the following cast:

Orestes Alexis Kanner
Tutor William Lyon
Idiot Boy Kenneth Heard
Zeus Ian Heron
Old Woman Sylvia Barnard
Electra Sue Grossman
Clytemnestra Diana Bond

Women of Argos:

Janet Barclay, Judy Brown, Deena Dusey, Anne Farmer, Marilyn Lightstone.

Men of Argos:

Stephen Abrahams, Hugh Stewart, Edward Ropelski, Allan Ulrich, Aegistheus Bill Armstrong
High Priestess Kami Kryzak
First Soldier Page Fairchild
Second Soldier Daniel Baran

The Furies

Merle Allen, Heather Hughson, Deena Jennings, Katharine D'Ombraim, Lillian Swirsky.

by Roger W. F. Phillips

THE English Department almost bit off more than it could chew last weekend in presenting Jean Paul Sartre's **THE FLIES** as its fall production. I say ALMOST, because, in the final analysis, director Harry Ritchie came through with a surprisingly good production.

In his first year as drama chief for the English Department, Mr. Ritchie certainly made an ambitious choice. A difficult play, **THE FLIES** is strong, emotional, and tied together with Sartre's modern version of existentialism, skilfully resurrected from the 19th century philosophies of Kierkegaard and Nietzsche. All this, with a definite psychological undercurrent in the play is enough of a challenge for any director.

Alexis Kanner's Orestes, a part which was the natural lead of the play and the most challenging role, left something to be desired. Make no mistake about it, Kanner was good and his acting showed he has considerable experience. Nevertheless, from this reviewer's point of view he seemed to spoil some of the better moments in the play by putting too much into them. In short, Kanner overacted, and in doing so left the audience with the feeling that Orestes was unreal and superficial, merely a character in a play.

Sue Grossman as Electra emerged as the best all around performer in **THE FLIES**. At all times giving a convincing performance, she mesmerized the audience in several instances and one could sense all eyes following her about the stage. True, there were flaws in her acting, but none so grave as to detract much from the overall play.

Ian Heron's voice, a powerful baritone, fairly boomed his parts out over Moyses Hall in a most effective way, giving a striking portrayal of Zeus. At times I felt that he might have put more emotion into his voice and thus perhaps made a little more of the role. On the other hand, should a god be emotional?

William Lyon deserves special mention for his interesting portrayal of Orestes' tutor as does Sylvia Barnard for her part as the old woman.

Diana Bond and Bill Armstrong did justice to their roles of Clytemnestra and Aegistheus but perhaps the parts themselves were not large enough to do justice to their acting abilities.

The Men and Women of Argos seemed, in general, a little unconvincing whereas I was thoroughly captivated by the Furies. A word



SUE GROSSMAN
...best all around performer

of praise should also be given to the First and Second Soldiers whose comic relief provided an interesting change of mood just before the murder scene.

In general, the actors seemed to know their lines; there were no embarrassing first night pauses. However, each of the three principal players managed to stumble over a word or two, and at times it seemed that they were merely reciting mechanically, without feeling.

The strictly technical aspects of the production were well looked after. Costuming, by Althea Douglas, was at its usual professional standard. The Lighting and Sound effects team of Creighton Douglas and Ian Easterbrooke added an interesting touch to Zeus' mystical shenanigans, the lighting in the last act leaving nothing to be desired. Sets, although simple, were entirely in the Greek mood of the play.



ALEXIS KANNER
...good, but overacted

WORLD AFFAIRS

Pakistan And Controlled Democracy

(Last of Three Parts)

by Zafar Khan

POLITICAL PARTIES in Pakistan tend to be created around successful leaders. The example of Mohamed Ali Bogra is a case in point. As Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, he was isolated from direct political participation and has little influence with the League. Yet when the Governor-General summoned him to Karachi to form a government he found himself with solid party backing. A few months later these same members forced him to resign and return to Washington.

Politicians often abdicate the Opposition to join the 'Band Wagon'. When its leader is dismissed from power, the party disintegrates. Consequently, a stable Opposition, necessary for the functioning of the party system could never be created. This can be attributed to the extreme opportunism rather than capriciousness on the part of Pakistani politicians.

THE POLITICAL CHOICE

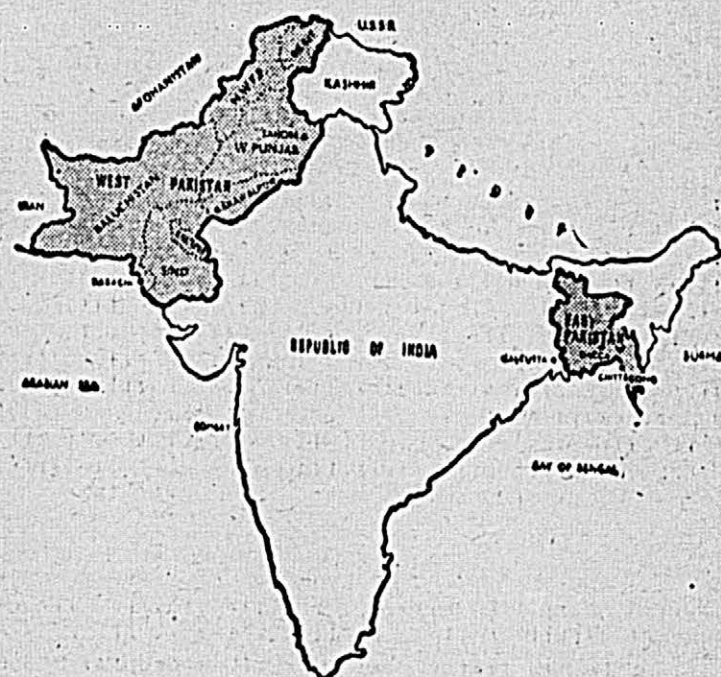
It should be understood that the primary aim of most Asian States is not a political choice between a democratic or a totalitarian system of government, but to win full equality with the West. In this context, democracy and communism, or conflicting choices in international alignments, are merely alternate means to this single end. If a decision is to be made it will probably go to the one with the greatest promise of achieving this objective quickly and most effectively. Pakistan has chosen to align herself with the West not because of any dogmatic affiliation with Western political ideals, but simply because it seemed to be the most sensible and profitable thing to do. And by and large events have vindicated this choice. Therefore it is not surprising that the new regime has declared its willingness to fulfil all obligations to the West.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Modern technology has had at one and the same time two contradictory influences. On one hand it has brought about a rapid centralisation of authority. It has, in other words tended to increase the power of a few over many. On the other hand the new technology has resulted in an expansion of educational facilities, and an equally rapid rise in individual skills and knowledge. This has ultimately resulted in a great emancipation of the individual, producing social mobility and some degree of participation in the political life of the community. In Pakistan, where no general elections have been held, this has been true to a lesser degree, and the average political participation has been limited to demonstrations of protest over various issues. During this period one provincial election, has been held in each of the two wings of Pakistan. In East Pakistan it resulted in rioting and imposition of Governor's Rule. In justice to the Pakistani voter, it must be said that he has never been given to feel a sense of popular sovereignty.

THE NEW REGIME

How was this apparent usurpation of power considered by the people? It was probably met with awe and wonder, rather than with fear and consternation. However it is as yet too early to tell whether the reaction of the people will be active co-operation with the new Regime or sullen defiance. One thing is abundantly clear, the old school of politicians will not be allowed to quibble among themselves at the expense of national development and prestige. If the new Regime is to be judged by its initial acts, it shows a healthy, progressive, 'no nonsense' attitude. It has arrested or interned scores of politicians and corrupt civil servants, but this is essential if the new movement is to succeed. The temporary banning of political parties will give the new leaders an opportunity to orient themselves and decide unhindered on policies for the future. There is every reason for Pakistanis to look to the future



PAKISTAN — Formerly part of British India, the country is unique in that it is made up of two geographical units separated by 1,000 miles of foreign territory. The fifth most populous country in the world it boasts some 77 millions persons and an area of some 361,000 square miles. Predominately Moslem, this Commonwealth country is rich in agriculture.

with optimism and some degree of apprehension.

One of the first acts of the new Regime was in the economic sphere. A system of Price Control was originated and enforced. That this is a temporary measure against inflation, there is no doubt. For it is in itself no more than a stop-gap, a prop to the Nation's economy. This had the far reaching and popular effect of reducing prices. It proved to be a wise economic move, at any rate with useful political benefits.

PAKISTAN AND COMMUNISM

Since a large part of Western political thinking, particularly American thinking, is obsessed with Communism today, it is worth remarking that of all Asian states, Pakistan has been least infested with this Western heresy. Marx, living in a European Society, at a time when Europe completely dominated the world, devised a peculiarly European interpretation of history. His sequence of historical stages of social evolution meant nothing to Asians. Since most Communist states have some form of totalitarian regimes, dictatorship in some minds has somehow become synonymous with Communism. Asians should not be blamed with opportunism and short-sightedness, when they do not seem to appear obsessed with the phobia of Communism. They have had little experience with it and are quite preoccupied with pressing domestic problems. Nationalism is the greatest single bulwark against Communism in Asia.

THE FUTURE

What of the future? Probably the most important single political philosophy which will play a dominant role in the thinking of the leaders will be what President Iskander Mirza likes to call the doctrine of 'controlled democracy'. It is not a revolutionary concept. It is based on the British concept of progressive realisation of responsible government. It assumes, with justification, that some countries have to learn democracy, and until they do so, they have to be

controlled. Where a large percentage of the population is illiterate, the politicians, self-seeking and provincial, as they have been in Pakistan, can make a 'mess of things'.

There is another element still to be considered. It is the Pakistani Civil Service. Throughout this crisis in Pakistani politics, the Civil Service has remained, next to the Army the second stable element in the country. It has sustained Pakistan from utter chaos. True, it has not remained as incorruptible as it could be, nor as progressive as can be desired. When the Army hands back the administration of the country, as inevitably it must, it will probably look towards the Civil Service for future successors.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

In the realm of institutional politics, it is likely that Pakistan will attempt to create hybrid political institutions most suited to her needs, rather than a straight choice between democracy and dictatorship.

Since the Constitution has been abrogated, new institutions will have to be created to replace the old. The evolution of these institutions will be determined largely by the extent to which these leaders think that they are the only ones qualified to govern the people. As is the experience of most politically unstable countries it will probably involve a reorganisation of the powers and functions of the Head of State. In the case of Pakistan it was the President of the Republic. The office of the President should be revised to include wide emergency and discretionary powers. Probably De Gaulle's conception of the President of the Fifth French Republic will prove to be a useful model. The extension of the electoral college for the election of the President to include some form of direct participation by the provincial legislatures should have the beneficial result of strengthening his position.

Criticism & Proposal

A Case For Arts

by John Stuart Marwick

Many people today question the value of an Arts degree. "What is it for?" they ask. "What does it give you?" "What are you trained for?" These questions come generally from people who have never been exposed to an Arts course, and hence are unfamiliar with the aims involved.

Unfortunately, in this modern Western world, the term "Educated person" has come to be synonymous with success, and this in the material sense. This idea of material success resulting from attendance at a university is the view often taken by the Engineer or Commercial man. It is my contention, however, and this is not original by any means, that an educated person need not be a financial success. (A look at the average university professor supports this).

VALUE OF LEARNING

The value of any learning is inestimable. No Artsman ever wasted his time by attending university, whether he passed or failed. The usual reason given for taking Arts is that "It teaches you how to think". This is just so much baloney. True, through an Arts course one is exposed to certain areas of learning that he may not have been aware of previously, but this does not necessarily result in a suddenly enlarged capacity for thought.

Therefore, perhaps the only true value, at present, in an Arts course is this; that the student is exposed to new and previously unthought of fields. This is not done with an idea of training any person for his life's work, as is an engineering course, or education, commerce, physical education, science or agriculture. The arts student should, upon completion, (one way or the other), of his course be in no way "trained" for any particular line of work, but should have developed an active curiosity which will stick with him in subsequent years. In other words, to begin to make of him an "Educated" person. In other courses, taking engineering as an example, a sharp line can be drawn between the end of normal instruction and the garnering of experience. The termination of an course, however, (speaking ideally), should be but the beginning of a lifetime's pursuit of knowledge.

With the preceding in mind, I think that there is some room for improvement in the Arts faculty. Since the student is going through Arts to develop his bump of curiosity, I think that it is a mistake to force upon him any course which is distasteful to him. Under the present system, the university declares that when a student has studied a modern romance language for at least one year; a classical language for at least two; a science; English, mathematics; plus several other optional courses; and has been in attendance at 7-8ths of his lectures in the first two years of the four he must spend at the university; and has progressed satisfactorily from each preceding year to the next, then he is eligible for his Baccalaureate, having been educated.

WEAKNESSES OF SYSTEM

Good Grief! In reality, in many cases, this means only that the student with a good memory qualifies. What of the student who is not interested in Math, or Science, or French, or English, or in any of these requisites? He does not "advance into the next year", is prohibited from taking the courses in which he may be most interested, and is unceremoniously chucked out on his ear. This usually happens after the first or second year, (when all these often distasteful compulsory courses must be taken), and costs the student \$1,500 to \$3,000. Now the argument put up by the Faculty to support their stand is this, "Since the high schools do not provide sufficient training in these subjects, we feel that we must require the further study of them". It is readily admitted by any university authority that these courses very often are merely a continuation of the High School

material. Well then, must the freshman pay such vast sums of money to continue a program instituted by the State, and meant to provide a certain minimum of education for all? The thing to do here is to extend the High School course, and not penalize the University student. A university is a place of higher learning, but in fact, this is the case only in the latter two years of the four year Arts curriculum. Is it in the interests of the alleged purpose of an Arts degree to require a student to sit in a certain seat, to have his name checked off at attendance, to require him to take certain courses in which he may have little or no interest? I think not. In fact this method tends to subvert the whole idea of the thing. What is implied is that the student does not know his own mind, is stupid and must be shown how to think. By Jing!

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

These then are my proposals. First of all, entrance to the Arts faculty should not be on the "Minimum Requirement" basis currently in force. Rather, matriculation should be a fact when the student's inclinations or aptitude for Learning, (and by this I mean the voluntary pursuit of knowledge), have been determined. Should it appear that a student has satisfactory capacity he should matriculate, regardless of previous formal training.

Secondly, once admitted to the Faculty, he should not be required to attend lectures. It is obvious that if the student had sufficient interest to apply in the first place, and then had been accepted, he would not miss lectures unless for very good reasons. Recognition of this by the Authorities would indicate a mature trust, which would be reciprocated.

Thirdly, the student should pick whatever courses he desired. He should not be required to take any course in which he is not interested.

Matriculation would be accomplished when a prescribed number of unspecified courses, perhaps ten, perhaps fifteen or twenty had been taken. Under this system, as long as technical courses were not involved, examinations would be unnecessary, as the mere presence of the student in the course would accomplish its purpose. If the exceptionally gifted student could arrange to attend all his courses in one or two years, then he would have finished the first step in his education, his Bachelor's degree. I feel, however, that these students in this system would be more interested in staying in the university as long as possible.

These then are my views on the purpose of Arts, its deficiencies and possible improvements.

Daily Literary Contest

SUMMARY OF RULES

1. Only McGill Students are eligible.
2. All entries must be typewritten, and double-spaced.
3. Any student may submit as many entries as he wishes, but he may not win more than one prize in any section.
4. Entries in the prose fiction section shall not be more than 1500 words.
5. All entries should be placed in plain envelopes addressed to "Literary Contest, McGill Daily" and left with George at the Tuckshop before 4 p.m., November 23.
6. Any works previously published are not eligible.
7. All entries become the property of the McGill Daily.
8. Winning entries will be published in the Christmas Issue of the McGill Daily.

Nouveau-Monde Back With Molière

by Claude-Armand Sheppard

Despite the visit of the Théâtre National Populaire and of the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier from France, Montreal's theatrical season so far would hardly justify the naive exultations of our English-speaking critics. Admittedly, the dearth of competent English plays in Montreal makes the French stage look dynamic by comparison, but the sentimentalism of the Star or the Gazette should not deceive us.

In fact, on closer scrutiny, the type of play performed, the quality of the acting, and the caliber of Montreal's theatre-going public disclose a not too rejoicing situation. The Nouveau-Monde's return from a seven-month trip to France and Belgium, and a cross-Canada tour does not promise much improvement.

Let not the number of plays and of troupes blind us to the STERILITY of our theatrical scene. For what is the staple of our local Thespians? The classics of the French or world stage? No. Contemporary plays? No. French comedies? No. The living theatre? No. Avant-garde theatre? No. What then is it that brings tears of patriotic enthusiasm to the eyes of the prophets of our

cultural awakening? Farces and melodramas!

I am not referring here to the clumsy amateurs who perform avant-garde plays they themselves do not understand to empty, humid, parish halls; nor to the rare good play which one of our professional groups presents occasionally. I am thinking rather of the usual fare of the Nouveau-Monde, the Rideau Vert, the Theatre-Club, the Anjou. With an effective knowledge of the primitive tastes of their public they perform one farce after the other, unless they intersperse a melodrama such as Dubé's TEMPS DES LILAS.

STRESS ON FARCES

Molière wrote many devastating comedies, many of them biting social satires with, at times, undertones of tragedy. One of these — *Le Malade Imaginaire* — was a Nouveau-monde success, again because the farcical element was stressed and the clownesque cavorting of Guy Hoffman and his colleagues were unquestionably funny. Of the three farces now playing, *Le Mariage Forcé* is the only one well known. Despite its burlesque and slapstick element, it is quite amusing and could make an excellent cur-

tain opener. It is a masterpiece in its genre.

But a whole evening of this stuff is too much. The second farce — *Sganarelle* — which is the same type of broad satire, devoid of any subtlety, is somewhat less funny. And by the time the third one, *La Jalouse du Barbouille*, tumbles around, it becomes very difficult to laugh. Even in a circus, the clowns alternate with animal acts. Not so at the Nouveau-Monde.

Mind you, if you like unadulterated slapstick, this is the purest slapstick seen here in a long time. In its genre, the Nouveau-Monde's performance is splendid. My criticism does not go to that. My complaint is rather about the continual return on our stage of the same type of farce, of the same style of burlesque acting — the Theatre-Club's successful *Quadrature du Cercle* is of the same school — of the same type of exaggerated gesturing, shouting, and low-register comedy.

FAULT OF PUBLIC

The fault lies as much with the public as with the critics and the producers. Not only do we have one of the rudest publics, but also one of the most unintelligent and least discerning I have ever seen, ever ready to give an ovation for the spectacular somersault, but totally incapable of appreciating restrained, realistic acting. The Vieux-Colombier's *Britannicus* will play to two hundred spectators the night after its première, but Kataiev's second-rate satire will pack them in. Indeed, let us be more modest before boasting of our lively theatre and getting emotional about a phenomenon which is hardly more flattering than the success of rock and roll on another plane.

For whatever our critics may say about our lively theatre, how lively is a theatre thriving on ancient farces or average comedies and ignoring the best of what is being done today in Paris, London, and New York? The popular failure of the few exceptions is a melancholy testimonial to the crisis in our theatre.

But, of course, as the man said, bad theater is better than no theater, and we must encourage our native "talent".

THE ESSENCE OF LOVE

By Dave Solway

Said a world renowned author and biologist at the turn of the century, "love is just a poetic amplification of a biological need". According to this, love is simply an ornament instituted among men with the sole purpose of embellishing a crude animal instinct, of painting and polishing the base desire and integral force that motivates all forms of intelligent life, up to a point at which it becomes acceptable in man's mind.

Let us take a hypothetical case to clarify the above. It is feasible that a small child may refuse a portion of a bare cake that has just come out of the oven, but he will quickly relent once a layer of chocolate icing has been added. In effect, love is the chocolate icing.

Again, it would appear that love is the quality serving as the main element in the perpetuation of our species. In other words, we love only in order to live.

But these conceptions are as false as they are foolish. To say that love is an adornment is to say it is artificial, something to beautify what already exists. To proclaim that love is the mechanical part of man created only to assure the arrival of new members of humanity is applying a strict, scientific formula to an essence which cannot be measured, regulated, or broken down into its constituents.

Love is the truest, fullest, in the long run most potent emotion man can experience. It is the greatest human expression of Nature's pulchritude. Men, stirred to the depths of imagination by such concrete wonders as the Grand Canyon and Niagara Falls, are no less smitten by the feeling of love in all its manifestations, the pleasant and happy love for a neighbour, the devoted love for a mother, the fervent, boundless, ceaseless love for a sweetheart.

Love is the one remaining, unchanged link between the Garden of Eden and the Twentieth Century. It is an entity, intangible, incorporeal, yet stronger than the strongest chain, deeper than the deepest river. It is man's gift from the Lord, a sacred, holy thing to be treasured and valued as life itself.

Now we see emerging a new concept contrary to the conviction that love is a poetic amplification of a biological need, here only to perpetuate mankind. No! We are perpetuated so that we can love. We are endowed with life for the reason of tasting and appreciating the supreme blessing of love. It dwells in the heart

of men, it fills the void created by greed, malice, jealousy — those qualities of our own invention. It is the one emotion that cannot be changed, as distinguished from sex, which can be good and wholesome when accompanied by love; alone, just a vice, a sales commodity.

The miracle of love is the shining course of humanity that stretches far before us into the future, a future of peace and goodness, of no animosity and no discontent, of co-existence and co-operation. But there is another road, distinct and separate — the Way of Evil, paved with mere seconds of peace, broken with years of strife. We are at the junction of these two highways. A decision affecting the destiny of the human race must be made. The choice is ours.

STUDENTS' EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The deadline for receipt of nominations for Undergraduate Representative on the Students' Executive Council from the Undergraduate students in the McGill School of Physical Education, the School of Psysiotherapy and the School of Graduate Nurses is hereby extended to 4 p.m. TODAY Monday November 17, 1958.

The elections for this position will be held on Thursday, November 27, 1958.

Nominations prepared in accordance with the regulations published in the McGill Daily of November 14, 1958 should be in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Society by 4 p.m. today.

Wilfred T. Hastings
Secretary-Treasurer
Students' Society

All-Star
Teams Chosen

Daily Sports

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1958

CP Gives 2,
CUP 3 To McGill

Harisimowicz, Poirier, Bulchak Chosen As College All-Stars

CUP Picks Poirier To Go Two Ways

by Henry Mintzberg

Last night thirteen and one-half Toronto Blues were named to the 1958 version of the Canadian University Press All-star team. The Red and White placed three and one-half on the dream team, while Western notched 5 spots. The Golden Gaels of Kingston filled up the two remaining positions.

The team was chosen by the Sports Departments of the Toronto Varsity, The Queen's Journal, The Western Gazette, and The McGill Daily.

Joe Poirier was the only McGillian to fill both an offensive and defensive position. In what will most probably be his last year in college football, Poirier received 6 out of 8 possible votes as offensive end, and 5 out of 8 as defensive halfback. Paul Harisimowicz, strong Redmen tackle,

Eyton and Johnston at the guard spots. Thompson was also a unanimous choice.

Lionel Conacher Jr. and Ed Meads of Western fill out the team of offenders.

We feel that two of the offensive choices went against the grain. Conacher of Western, although a good back, did not play more than one-half of the season; and there were men that ran better than he did. Most notable of these was Wally Bulchak. We feel that Cosentino of Western and Carr of McGill would have been more likely choices at the quarterback slot. Aston played well, but may not have looked as good behind a weaker team.

The defensive team consists of one Redman, in the person of Joe Poirier. Joe had an excellent



WALLY BULCHAK

Bulchak Through With Football; Condition Better

"He definitely will never play football again." These were the words of Dr. Crutchlow, Redmen team physician, as he spoke to us yesterday on the condition of Wally Bulchak, McGill all-star injured in the last game of the season against Toronto. Wally is still in the hospital in Toronto, where his condition is still improving.

Bulchak was taken to the hospital after the game in which the Toronto Blues won the Intercollegiate championship with a concussion and partial paralysis. He now has the use of all his muscles, but fine movements, such as writing, are still troubling him. He will be in the hospital for one more week and then will either return to his Dentistry studies, or rest at his home in Toronto for a short time.

Bulchak was named on Friday to the Canadian Press All-Star team at the flying wing position, and yesterday he was chosen on the Canadian University Press team as one of the halfbacks.

CP ALL-STAR TEAM

Quarterback—Aston, Toronto
Halfbacks—Reid, Toronto; Joyce, Toronto; Conacher, Western
Ends—Poirier, McGill; Baird, Toronto
Tackles—Roman, Western; Martini, Toronto
Guards—Russell, Toronto; Mitchell, Western
Centre—Meads, Western
Flying Wing—Bulchak, McGill

Canadian Press Takes 2 Redmen

by M. K. Woodly

Friday, the Canadian Press announced its 1958 Intercollegiate All-Star Team. The squad, as expected, was packed with Torontonians. The Blues placed six men on the team including the quarterback and the two halfbacks. Three of four University of Western Ontario men were placed on the line. Joe Poirier and Wally Bulchak of McGill made the dream team, while the Kingston boys could not get one position on the squad.

Coaches, sportswriters (professional only), and sportscasters from Montreal, Toronto, London, and Kingston agreed unanimously on only two of the players. Toronto's two great running backs, Peter Joyce, who rushed for 909 yards in 7 games this season, and Tim Reid, who scored over 100 points in his career, got full votes at the halfback slots.

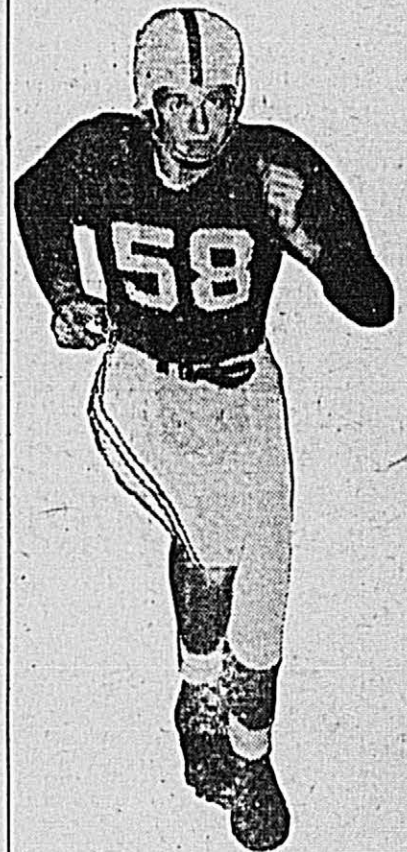
The line consists of (from left to right): Joe Poirier, McGill; Ted Roman, Western; Curt Russell, Toronto; Ed Meads, Western; Bill Mitchell, Western; Santo Martini, Toronto; Doug Baird, Toronto.

Poirier made the team last year, while for Ted Roman, it was all-star team number 4. Doug Baird of Toronto was a surprise, to us at least.

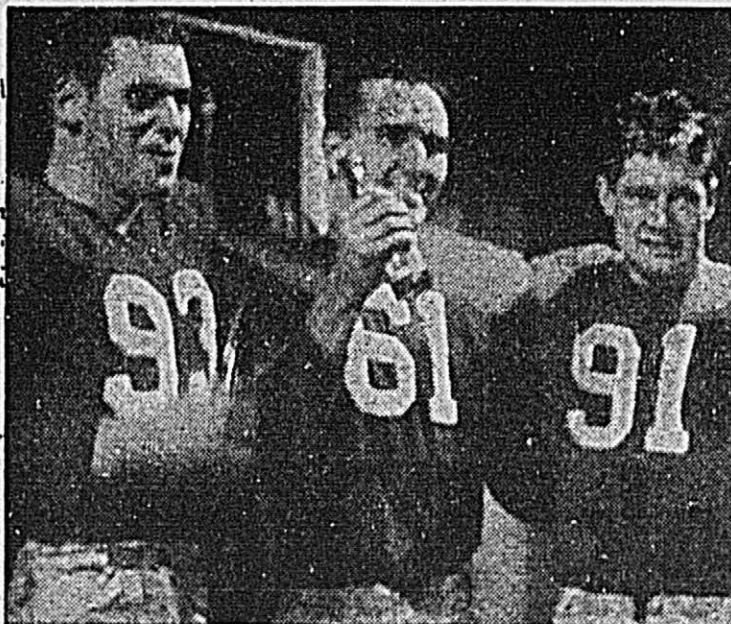
The quarterback chosen was Brian Aston of the champion Toronto Blues. Aston looked good during the season, but we feel that this is due mainly to the support that his line and an excellent pair of halfbacks gave him. He did not show any passing superiority. Carr and Cosentino of

Western played better ball this year.

Wally Bulchak was chosen the flying wing. Although he played halfback all season, he got more votes than anyone else at this position.



JOE POIRIER



JUBILANT ALL-STARS shown above are Peter Joyce (93), Brian Aston (61), and Tim Reid (91). The three Torontonians are seen after their final game of the season in which they won the Yates Trophy. Joyce and Reid were both unanimous choices for the CUP and CP All-Stars.

Daily Photo by Marc Goldstein

was the unanimous choice of the amateur writers at that offensive position. Third McGillian named to the team was Wally Bulchak, who tied with Terry Porter of Queen's as offensive backfielder.

Seven of twelve men on the offensive team come from the powerful league champion Blues. The big two, Peter Joyce and Tim Reid, were naturally named to two of the halfback positions with a full score of eight out of eight each. Brian Aston got the nod at the quarterback slot. Other Torontonians on the attacking squad are Dick Rick, unanimous choice at the other end position, Thoburn, at tackle, and

year at the halfback position. (8/8). Dan and Joint of Toronto are the other deep men.

Backing up the line are Russell (8/8) and Burroughs of Toronto as well as Delisle of Queen's and Neal of Western. The ends are Chorostiki of Toronto, with six out of the possible eight votes, and Robb of Queen's and Baird of Toronto tied with four points each. Middle guard is Mitchell of Western while a Western Roman and a Toronto Chykaliuk are the tackles.

The Daily's unpredictable prediction squad picked 17 of 24 men on the all-star team.

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Dartmouth Swamps Red Rugger Team

On Saturday Nov. 9th in New Hampshire the McGill rugby team, depleted by injury, was defeated by Dartmouth University 14 points to nil. Dartmouth fielded a team both fitter and better-coordinated, and the home squad called the game for the greater part of the first period. In the second half the Redmen fought hard but a heavy Dartmouth forward line-up carried the big ball over for two TDs.

REDMEN OVERPOWERED TORONTO

After the game the Redmen saw Dartmouth defeat Columbia in the Ivy League game, and Dartmouth's Fraternity houses helped the McGill ruggermen to celebrate the end to a season notable, despite several defeats, for the eighth successive success over Toronto to gain the Intercollegiate rugger championship. Ricky Parsons captained the squad; he, the manager Alan Ross, and coach Covo, were responsible for training the teams. They hope that next season the Dartmouth rugby squad organised by Dick Leishing will pay a return visit to McGill.

Aside from the double match with Toronto which attracted attention from campus spectators unfamiliar with the game, the McGill rugger team has a regular series of games with teams in the Montreal League. The team registered a total of nine games this season with four victories and five losses. The Intermediates have been strong and taken only one K.O. on the list. The club has increa-

sed its campus active membership. Montreal city league reports increasing enrollment in the clubs and attendance at games.

For McGill, Parsons has led the team; changes have been made, due to injury, throughout the season. Ken Rae, with experience on the fields of New Zealand, has been prominent in the key position of scrum-half, paired by Ronnie Meade at fly. Scott and Tony Aspler welded the centre with Ian Parsons and Sass Khazzam providing thrust on the wing play. The forward line-up has had various changes. Walmark, Louis, Ed Roch — the pack leader, and Ayerton, have played prominently throughout the season. Coach Covo has used time and energy drilling the Redmen. The club hopes to carry on gym circuit training during the winter and to keep the team in shape for the spring seven-a-side competitions under the direction of Coach Covo and Intra-mural coach, Howie Ryan.

VARIATION OF PLAY

The Seven-a-side game is a variation on the usual fifteen field team. The eight forward pack is reduced to three men, backed by scrum-half, fly, and two on the three-quarter line. This system makes for a game of pace and physical stamina in which the man who is fast on the ground can run the hide around the mighty forward player. Periods are reduced below the ten-minute mark in contrast to the full team thirty-five or forty minute half.

Women's Sports

OPEN MEETING OF THE WAA

The semi-annual meeting of the WAA will be held tomorrow at 1 pm in RVC. Every girl on campus is welcome to attend this meeting and see how the Association is run. Members of the Athletics and Recreational Council will be on hand to present short reports on past events and those coming up that should be of particular interest to the campus at large. To highlight the meeting awards will be presented to 1957-8 freshettes who earned either a Senior or Junior "M" in competition last year.

Remember only an hour between 1 pm and 2 in RVC, to see this vast body of workers that organize all athletics for you.

BASKETBALL

Intramural Basketball began its schedule two weeks ago and half a dozen games have been played in both leagues participating: the Monday League and the Thursday League. The Monday League is composed of teams from representing four faculties: Meds-Dents, Science, Arts and Science. The Thursday League is composed of six teams: Science T, Phys. Ed., Arts T, Physio., and RVC T. The Meds-Dents are leading the Monday League with one point and the Sciencewomen are leading the Thursday League with 6 points, the Phys. Eds. have 4 points, Arts have 2, and Physio and RVC are tied for last place with no points. Just recently Science and RVC have merged to form a new team known as Science-RVC.

On Thursday evenings there are Inter-City practices from 8:10 pm to about 9:30 pm every week: three teams will be chosen, composed of 12 players on each team which will participate in the Women's Open Basketball League. In order to play on this inter-collegiate team it is necessary that you come to the inter-city practices.

BOWLING

The Intramural Bowling Tournament is now underway. All those who entered the tournament are reminded to play their two strings of five-pin bowling by this Friday, November 21, and post their scores immediately afterwards. The highest scorer will be declared intramural champ and the top scorers will be selected for the Intercollegiate Team. If you have neglected to sign up for the tournament you may still participate provided you contact Tony Newman, Bowling Manager, at WE. 2-1870 and provided you play your two strings this week.

Women's Sports

Schedule

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17

BASKETBALL: Intramural League games 5-6 pm. In the Currie gym: Arts vs. Meds-Dents.

CONDITIONING EXERCISES: Exercises for all those planning to ski this winter 1:20 pm. In the RVC gym.

SWIMMING: Speed swimming coaching 5-6 pm. In the Currie Pool.

FENCING: Meeting of the Fencing Club 7-10 pm. In the Currie gym.

W.A.C.: Meeting of the Athletics Council 1:10 pm. In the WAA Office.

R.A.C.: Meeting of the Recreational Council 1:10 pm. In RVC.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

HOCKEY: Intramural practice cancelled due to the semi-annual meeting; deadline for entries in the Intramural League. Sign up on the RVC Notice Board.

ARCHERY: Practice in the Rifle Range 2-3 pm. Beginners are still welcome.

SKATING: Figure skating coaching session 2:45-4 pm. In the Winter Stadium. Everyone is welcome to attend.

BADMINTON: Doubles tournament 7:30 pm. In the Currie gym.

SWIMMING: 7:30 pm. synchronized swimming for beginners; 8 pm.: final tryouts for the Intercollegiate Swimming Team; 9 pm. advance synchronized swimming.

Tournament Play Is To Begin For Speedy Chessmen

The first speed Tournament to be held at McGill will take place in the Union Lounge on Wednesday 19th November at 7:30 pm.

Speed chess affords an opportunity to combine chess skill with quick thinking for each move is to be made between seven and ten seconds after the last. Even the most expert can err under such conditions, so here is a chance for you novices to beat the giants.

The whole Tournament will finish in one night and registration is strictly between 7:00 pm. and 7:30 pm.

All are welcome but prizes will only be awarded to undergraduates. Since an unusually large crowd is expected players are asked to bring sets, if possible.

Scope Art Exhibit

Scope's first Art Exhibit of the year is on display in the Walter M. Stewart Room in the Students' Union.

Ode To Filler

by Bob Lightman

Oh, the sports page to bed
All is lost, all is dread.
Filler and story have always
been the mystical myth of
Fish, Mintzberg, and kin.

(written at 3:00 am.)

OPEN MEETING OF THE WAA: Semi-annual Meeting of the WAA 1 pm. In RVC. Everyone is welcome to attend.

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